major transnational operations to combat multiple crimes and achieve significant results in the seizure and confiscation of illicit goods. These operations are supported by organization regional bureau and let law enforcement bodies identify potential overlaps between different types of crime, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, wildlife and even terrorism. Such operations are being processed by specialized training for field staff, which includes follow-up support for investigations. Investigative support focuses on the preparation of cases for prosecution and also includes parallel financial investigations of illicit flows of money and assets to undermine criminal networks and their business models.

In the fight against transnational crime, international police cooperation "lives" in the information field. This means that without timely information gathering and sharing, cooperation is limited, if not impossible. Using a budget of EUR 35 million in 2019, Interpol has developed and used a wide range of global databases that include key information such as names of perpetrators and suspects, fingerprints, photographs, DNA profiles, tracing requests, lost and stolen travel documents, stolen vehicles and criminal weapons, what reduced crime level in member countries [**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**];[**Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**].

Список використаних джерел

1. Organized crime [Electronic resource]: INTERPOL General Secretariat. Lyon – France, 2020. – Mode of access: – https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Organized-crime. – Title from the screen.
2. Global Strategy on Organized and Emerging Crime [Electronic resource]: INTERPOL General Secretariat - 200, quai Charles de Gaulle - 69006 Lyon – France, 2017. – Mode of access: https://www.interpol.int/content/download/5582/file. – Title from the screen.
3. "Best Practices" In Combating Terrorism Executive Summary [Electronic resource]: INTERPOL General Secretariat. Lyon – France, 2016. – Mode of access:https://www.un.org/sc/ctc/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/bestprac-interpol.pdf. – Title from the screen.
4. Annual Report – Interpol [Electronic resource]: INTERPOL General Secretariat - 200, quai Charles de Gaulle - 69006 Lyon – France, 2019. – Mode of access: https://www.interpol.int/content/download/15456/file/INTERPOL_Annual%20Report%202019_EN.pdf. – Title from the screen.

Галайко О., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING CRIMES

Crime as an incurable "disease" of the social organism hinders its functioning and development for many centuries. Human's history has showed that the goal in the form of liquidation and final neutralization of crime, complete elimination of root factors (causes and conditions)which give rise to and determine its various species, is utopian and, apparently, forever objectively inaccessible to any state and society. Therefore, one thing remains: keep quantitative and qualitative indicators crime at a safe level for the country, while minimizing its harmful effects by cutting the most socially dangerous and severe manifestations.

In particular, the analysis of the so-called concept of control deserves attention of crime. It is one of the most common in Western applicable practice. Thus, in the United States, as in Europe, at the turn of the XIX - first half of the twentieth century in the prevention of crime emphasis was placed exclusively on police and penitentiary measures. However, since the 70s of the twentieth century, the concept of control over crime became more widespread and using, not only various areas of activity of criminal justice bodies but also include the participation of other social institutions (family, school, church, public formations and associations, etc.), which actively took and participate in the realization of social programs, aimed at improving the socio-economic living conditions and education of the younger generation.

Subsequently, in countries (primarily the United States and the United Kingdom), where developing and implementing new and improving existing strategies combating crime given special attention, the term "control over crime "(or crime control) came to be used with the term" crime reduction "(cut crime). Many modern Western criminologists understand crime control as activities to stabilize crime rates in the social tolerable level (or below this level) and, if possible, reduction its increase (raise).

The main subject of control over crime in foreign countries is the state in the form of law enforcement and judicial form(concerning detection and investigation of crimes, attraction guilty of criminal liability, appointment and execution criminal penalties), central executive bodies(of implementation of socio-economic policy aimed at eliminating socio-economic preconditions of crime).

The subjects of one types of this activity of social and legal control are somewhat different.The subject of its implementation there is a so-called private sector, whose activities are direct not related to the fight against crime.It can include the public in a broad sense, namely: a variety of public organizations and associations for crime prevention, educational institutions and health care, service facilities, the media information, individual citizens, etc.

At the first time at a high international level, the issue of public participation in combating crime was discussed by representatives of several dozen countries at the

Third UN Congress on crime prevention and criminal's regimes. (Stockholm, August 9–18, 1965).

The document "Social Factors and Crime Prevention (with special emphasis on the role of the public, family, employment opportunities and educational)" noted that in the fight against crime, the use of public opportunities is limited, as the main emphasis in this case is placed on the work of judicial and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, it was emphasized that:

- Historically, the community has always considered crime prevention their right, which led to the substitution of justice by greed, revenge, mind - ritual prohibitions, impartiality -intolerance.

Therefore, its aspirations must be realized in accordance with legal boundaries of a particular state;

- governments should promote the social as much as possible vector of own policy in order to increase the authority in the public and intensifying its participation in crime prevention measures

UN experts and scientists, who prepared this document and summarized at that time the most progressive theoretical provisions for the implementation of the strategy of public participation in crime prevention, noted that any government strive to publicity completely supported the justification of his social policy of protection, so that it should does motivate last one to activity combat crime. With this method should be demonstrated an achievement during realization different programs, started with performance indicator introduction experimental projects. If project became quite successful - next should work on program. A similar approach is used in the field of crime prevention valid in modern Ukraine. In order to introduce modern foreign practices of involving the local population in the fight against crime at the national level, a decision was made conducting an experiment in a separate area - in Kharkiv. It used the experience of British colleagues in the implementation of the so-called neighborhood surveillance program and the program "Stop the criminal".

But, of course, the domestic experience does not end there. There are quite successful examples of individual projects in the field of juvenile justice, that is, juvenile justice, which became the impetus for the development and subsequent adoption of the Concept for the Development of Criminal Justice against Juveniles in Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 24, 2011 №597 / 20114

In addition, the Third Congress contains concrete positive examples some worlds countries the fight against crime by adding population to this process.In some African countries local community have high trust level to judiciary due to the presence local courts. On this continent in the 60's in the twentieth century, about 90% of criminal cases were considered by local courts. Similar examples existed in other states. Thus, village councils in the form of panchayats in India and gansabhav in Ceylon had the

right to prosecute individuals for minor offenses. At the same time, the trust of these judges on the part of both the guilty and the local population was at quite high level.

Another method expansion public influence at crime is closely linked to primary prevention of crime. This consists in the inclusion of items of social programs with protection of the population in urban and rural communal projects development. In other words, positive social-economic changes in country get appeared in way of life local public it means that's contribute of their commitment to combat crimes.

In the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Japan, according to this Congress, respectable volunteers take on bail several people released early from prison. In the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth (Canada, Australia) there are prison inspection committees that oversee the activities of correctional facilities. In India, there are dormitories for former convicts that are established and controlled by the public.

Список використаних джерел

1. International report crime prevention and community safety: trends and perspectives [Electronic resource]: INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME. – Mode of access: –https://cipc-icpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/International_Report_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Community_Safety_ANG.pdf. – Title from the screen.

Гертичук Д., курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES

An experience of the foreign states in the sphere of preventing crimes is analyzed. Attention is focused upon the most effective developments to raise the levels of citizen's safety.

There are four key models of crime prevention and each model illustrates different approaches to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts.

• Developmental Model. – This model is often known as early intervention, developmental crime prevention aims to address the early causes of criminal behaviour. Causing a decline in community and individual risk factors and increasing protective factors, assisting to prevent crime later within the lives of the individuals. The most distinguished examples of developmental crime prevention include parenting programs, school upgrading initiatives, pre-school administrations, and improvements in changes to the school procedures.